

THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1890.

GIVING OF GIFTS.

It is certainly a very pitiable nature that
is not warmed and exhilarated by the busy
laughing, pleasantly earnest crowds that
through our streets at this blessed season.
Whatever be the cares and sorrows that
oppress us, the bereavements and disap-
pointments that have fixed sadness in our
souls, or the present sufferings that afflict
us, there is hardly one that does not own it
a duty to have some little hand in the joyous
work that is going on at Christmas, and, if
he can do nothing else, at least lend a sym-
pathetic smile. By the sadness of the
countenance the heart is made better.
But a genial smile is a divine tonic, and
blesses and blesses.

Is it not wonderful to think of? A whole
community, a country, almost a whole
world—for there is scarcely a region where
Christmas is not more or less kept—set
upon doing kindness. Peace and good-will
are the business of the season. To make chil-
dren happy, to enjoy the simple, sincere,
heartily pleasures of life, and live over again
the sweetest part of our lives, to refresh our
selves with others' joys, and rejoice in the
luxury of doing good, is now all in our
study. The refining, humanizing, reviving,
civilizing, sanctifying effects of this festival
cannot be overestimated.

Although heathenism and animism still
claim their share of the holiday, and drunk-
enness and riot and revelry are, in the
minds of multitudes, identified with Chris-
mas, it is very plain that the ideal relig-
ious festival is more and more making itself
felt. And the true spirit of it is seen in this
giving of gifts, and the very giving of gifts
speaks its origin. It is not only to make
the children happy, but more and more the
spirit of the hour contemplates the poor, the
unhappy, the unhappy and the wretched.
The hospital, the poor-house and the prison
are all made to have some share of Christmas
love and bounty.

And what is the meaning of all this?
Has the world's Redeemer come, or do we
look for another? Go and show to the world
the beautiful things; the gentle, loving,
merciful, self-sacrificing kindnesses of this
season; piety, compassion, and goodness in
their divinest manifestations in the name
of the Lord. And let the world say whether
the author of these is our Redeemer;
whether they are not the work of Him from
whom cometh every good, and the perfect gift;
and whether the Divine Saviour may not at
this special period all over the face of the
earth "see of the travail of his soul, and be
satisfied."

THE EXPOSITION.

Yesterday Judge Leake entered a decree
in the Chancery court providing that un-
less the debt of the Virginia Agricultural
and Mechanical Society, amounting to \$40,-
000, be paid in ninety days from date,
Messrs. Ashton, Starke, Norman, V. Bar-
dolph, and John B. Cooke shall, as special
commissioners appointed for that purpose,
sell off some portion of the property of the
Society at the Exposition Grounds as shall
be sufficient to pay the sum due. The con-
ditions of the sale are that the commis-
sioners shall offer such parts of the property
as shall least interfere with the future busi-
ness of the Society, they to decide what por-
tion can best be spared.

At the meeting of the Society to-morrow
this matter will be fully considered, and it
will then be decided whether an effort
shall be made to raise the money by pri-
vate means or whether it will be better
to sell the property on the grounds. The ques-
tion will also be discussed whether or not it
will be practicable to have another Exposition
next Fall.

THE TIMES does not propose to meddle
with the affairs of the Society. It is a cor-
poration composed of members amply able
to take care of themselves. Being a State
association, however, its action is a fair
subject for newspaper comment, and all we
desire to do is to emphasize the sentiments
of this paper expressed yesterday. We
should by all means have an Exposition if
possible. But it will not be possible if all
antagonism between the city members
of the Association and the country or
life-members of the State Agricul-
tural Society is not healed. Both these
classes have rights. The city members
certainly were the promoters of the last
Exposition, and contributed liberally of
their means and actively of their energies
to make a success. On the other hand, the
country members also took great interest
in it; forwarded promptly their various
country exhibits, and did what they could to
aid it. Both united in giving a most credit-
able display.

If the proposed Exposition next Fall is to
be what it should be, these gentlemen, both
of the city and country, should meet together
to-morrow, determined to let bygones be
bygones, and to work together for the im-
mortal advantage. Every one at all inter-
ested in the future of the city and
the State is ready to admit that a
fire-class fair in the Fall will conduce in-
calculably to the advantage of both. Let
the two factions, therefore, meet to-morrow
in a spirit of harmony and mutual conces-
sion, and the result will be an Exposition
in which both city and State will feel just-
ifiable pride.

A SOUTHERN EXHIBITION.

The resolution adopted by the Southern
Inter-State Immigration Convention in
favor of holding an exhibition of South-
ern products in some Northern city,
and calling upon the Legislatures
of the several Southern States to make
appropriations for the purpose, would
under ordinary circumstances receive the
very general approval of the Southern peo-
ple, but just at this juncture, when it is so
necessary that each Southern State shall
provide to the full extent of its pecuniary
ability for a representative exhibit at the
World's Fair in Chicago in 1892, it seems
somewhat ill-timed to appeal to these States
to appropriate funds for the inauguration
and support of a permanent exhibition in a
Northern city, to be selected hereafter.

All the money that can be appropriated
now should be expended in making such a
display at the World's Fair—an occasion
that will attract persons not only from every
part of the North and West, but from every
civilized nation on the globe; that a very
profound impression as to the extent of our
natural resources shall be left upon the minds
of all who shall visit Chicago. If a perma-
nent exhibition is to be established in a
Northern city, why not defer it until the Col-
umbian Fair closes and then use the whole

of the exhibit, made by the Southern States
there, as a permanent collection in illustra-
tion of what the South has to offer to all
who may wish to find a new home
where the conditions are most favorable to
material success?

The expense of moving the collection,
after it has served its purpose at the Fair,
can be avoided by fixing upon Chicago
itself as the spot where a permanent exhi-
bition can, to very great advantage, be es-
tablished. It is not only now one of the
very largest cities in the Union, but it
would seem to have an excellent prospect
of surpassing in the point of population at a
very early day every other American city
with the possible exception of New York,
so rapid has been its growth in the last few
years, and so admirable is it situated in its
commercial relations with the magnificent
empire of the West. New York alone at
the present hour exceeds it in the number
and character of the advantages which it
has to offer as a site for a permanent South-
ern exhibition, and it possesses several ad-
vantages for this purpose which New York
cannot claim to share.

Let the South make a truly representative
exhibit at the Chicago Fair regardless of
all reasonable expense, and afterwards
convert this exhibit into a permanent col-
lection for Northern inspection. The South
should not cripple its ability to carry out
this object of primary importance by ap-
propriating money for a purpose which, under
the special circumstances, is both subordi-
nate and premature.

RICHMOND AND THE VALLEY.

The meeting for the purpose of organizing
what is to be known as the Fredericksburg
and Harrisonburg Railroad Company, which
was held about a week ago at Orange
Court-house, was one in which the citizens
of Richmond felt very great interest from
the importance of the proposed road as
furnishing a means of direct communica-
tion between this city and the lower Valley.
THE TIMES referred yesterday to the great
advantages in the way of additions to its
trade which would accrue to Richmond from
the construction of a railway between
Fredericksburg or Quantico and Manassas
Front, there to unite with the road to
Fort Royal, a much shorter route, and
therefore less expensive in the construction,
than the route proposed in the meeting at
Orange Court-house, to which reference has
been made.

It is ground for considerable surprise
that a railway has not for many years been
in operation between Manassas Junction
and the lower Valley. The route proposed
is a point on the Fredericksburg and
Potomac road. It is only comparatively
recently, however, that the people of Rich-
mond have seen in its true light the im-
portant influence which such a line of com-
munication would exercise upon the pros-
perity of this community. Closer attention
is now being given to this proposed railway
connection, and any project looking to the
practical realization of the desire to estab-
lish this connection will have not only the
approval of the citizens of Richmond but
also their active pecuniary assistance.

It would be a proper recognition of
the importance of obtaining direct railroad
communication with the Valley if a public
meeting should be held at an early day in
this city, either in support of the plan re-
cently adopted at Orange Court-house or to
perfect a new plan and give it shape by
subscriptions to stock.

VIOLATION OF THE ANTI-LOTTERY LAW.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) telegram, dated on
the 19th inst., says:

"The Farmer, Standard, Post, and News
have been printing advertisements for H.
N. Ayres, a shoe dealer here, announcing
that he would distribute prizes to customers
at certain dates. Yesterday these papers re-
ceived notice from the Postoffice Department
at Washington that unless the advertise-
ments were removed they would be con-
sidered as violations of the law. The papers
for several years have been custom-
arily for the purpose of distributing prizes
to customers at certain dates, and the
papers have printed the lucky numbers. Now
the papers will be excluded from circu-
lation through the mails if the lists are
printed, and the various organs of the
indignant. One of the evening papers has
offered prizes for the solution of puzzles,
and for best articles on certain subjects,
and it is a question whether the law will be
enforced in such a way as to prevent the
announcement of those who win."

Under this decision of the Postoffice De-
partment a great many papers throughout
the country are violating the anti-lottery
law. Our contemporaries will have to be
very careful.

TA-TANK-I-YA-TANKA.

Many of our contemporaries are exer-
cised over the view they shall take of Sitting
Bull—whether as a "poet or a patriot."
Our esteemed contemporary, the Idle
Hour, of Glen Allen, Va., is not troubled
with such indecision, and Brother Chas-
les, in his last issue, under the caption "A
Brave American Treacherously Slain,"
claims the title of patriot for the dead In-
dian. He speaks by the card.

EARLY in the present period of money
stringency we suggested the idea that some
such relief should be obtained in Richmond
and elsewhere as they have had in New
York from the use of clearing-house cer-
tificates. And now the Philadelphia Record,
in an exact published yesterday, comes
forward with the plan of Mr. Edward At-
kinson of furnishing an elastic currency
in the issue of clearing-house notes. The
properly guarded right of an association
of bank presidents to issue such
notes to the amount of seventy-
five or even fifty per centum of its value of
approved securities would certainly give
material local relief, and the matter de-
serves to be well considered. While the
National banks now issue currency for all
parts of the nation, their charters should be
amended further to enable them to meet ur-
gent needs in the localities where their
credit, resources and prudent management
are known.

HORSE RECORD.

Results and Entries at Clifton and Gut-
tenburg.

Following are the results of races yester-
day at Gutterburg:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, beaten
horses—first, Gunwad second, Now or
Never third, Time, 1:15.
Second race, five and one-half furlongs—
Irene H. first, Frances S. second, Busholt
third, Time, 1:01.
Third race, one and one-eighth miles, hand-
icap—Myfellow first, Blue Jeans second, Fol-
lowing third, Time, 1:56.
Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, sell-
ing—Deer Lodge first, Farmwood second,
Long Island third, Time, 1:16.
Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—Text
first, Capulin second, Treatie third, Time,
1:22.
Sixth race, one mile, selling—Sinaloa first,
Oberlin second, Wonderment third, Time,
1:45.

Entries at Clifton races for to-morrow:
First race, six and one-half furlongs—Bird-
foot 122, Not Guilty, Dr. Helms, Pacific,
117, Panster, Jr., 115, Coulton, 109, Jack
Loose, 107, Alamo, 104, Billy, 98, Lepanto, 84,
Biddy Davis, 81.
Second race, one and one-fourth of a mile,
selling—Lyonard, 110, 109, Blantyre, Har-
rison, 107, Wild Cherry, The At-
tacker, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 99, 98, 97, 96,
95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 89, 88, 87, 86, 85, 84,
83, 82, 81, 80, 79, 78, 77, 76, 75, 74, 73, 72,
71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60,
59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48,
47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36,
35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24,
23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12,
11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Sixth race, five-eighths of a mile—Flyboy,
125, 124, 123, 122, 121, 120, 119, 118, 117, 116,
115, 114, 113, 112, 111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 106,
105, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 99, 98, 97, 96,
95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 89, 88, 87, 86, 85, 84,
83, 82, 81, 80, 79, 78, 77, 76, 75, 74, 73, 72,
71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60,
59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48,
47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36,
35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24,
23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12,
11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Comments on Leading Topics Culled
From the Daily Press.
[New York Tribune.]

The Irish cause is damaged necessarily by
electioneering and the policy of expediency. If
the enemies of home rule had been allowed to
dictate the course of events in the island
they could not have succeeded with all the
advantages of political hostility in causing
such irreparable harm to the movement for
self-government as has resulted from Mr.
Parnell's infatuation and desperate attempt
to save himself at the expense of his country
and principles. The worst passions of the
Irish populace have been excited. Harangues
and abuse in the ribald jests, coarse
coarse abuse and wanton insults
have taken the place of sober argu-
ment and patriotic sentiment. The
reaction declares upon faction, mob re-
taliation against mob, and hostilities are
waged in a more relentless spirit than has
ever been displayed in political campaign-
ing and agrarian agitation against England.
Kilkenny election scenes are not good proofs
of capacity for self-government.

The Great Experiment of Chicago.

[New York Sun.]
We are pleased with the news from Chi-
cago that the new ship which has been
in course of construction there for some
time will soon be launched, so to speak, at
ready for its aerial voyage, it will may say
so, to New York. We should welcome it to
this port, if this we may label its landing
place, and we shall salute its arrival and
mariners, if so we may call its bold com-
mander and his crew. If it or she should
make a safe and successful voyage from the
largest city on the southwestern shore of
the Michigan to the largest metropolis on
this Atlantic coast, we may look for won-
derful changes in the manner of internal
travel within the next few years. We may
look for fleets of airships sailing through
the blue, hither and thither, every day of
the week. We may look for—we know not
what. We may look for the depopulation
of Chicago itself, which will cease to de-
rive any importance from the incident of
its location on the banks of Lake Michigan.

Why Leaders Disagree.

[New York Times.]
There has been some flimsy talk dur-
ing the past week about the alleged con-
ference at an up-town hotel at which cer-
tain Republican "leaders" met to consider
the question of harmony in the party in this
State. The lack of harmony does not ap-
pear to be so much in the party as between
these leaders and certain other leaders,
and the real question seems to be to which
set of leaders shall do the leading. It
would be difficult to point out any ground
of division in the party of any actual
division that can be "harmonized" by
an agreement of the leaders. No doubt
there is a good deal of dissatisfaction in the
party over the way things have been going,
there are Republicans who do not believe in
the tariff policy, or subsidies or pension ex-
travagance or the Force bill, or any of those
things which the party have been trying to
bring about. But if a Republican is to be
these are not the things that set the "lead-
ers" at odds. So far as appears, Platt and
Bisbee, and Miller and Belden, have no
difference on these questions. In fact, they
are not differing on matters of principle and
policy, but on spoils and leadership.

New York Senatorial Situation.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]
Here is the Senatorial situation in a nut-
shell:
Governor Hill trafficked the office first to
Smith M. Wood. Then Governor Hill de-
cided that he would take the Senatorship
himself. In this he was eagerly supported
by Mr. Charles A. Dana. The latter then
nominated Mr. Dana to the place. There-
upon the Sun ceased to advocate Governor
Hill's nomination. Pure modesty has kept
the Sun from naming its present preference.
But if a Republican is to go to the Sen-
ate why not return Senator Evans? Or if
a Democrat is to go why not abandon this
handful of political hacks and not a thor-
ough Democrat like Hewitt to the place?

Mr. Roosevelt on Citizenship.

[New York World.]
Mr. Theodore Roosevelt thinks that there
is more virility among the people from
whom our worst specimens of the abridger
are selected than among the people of the
United States. He thinks that the country has,
therefore, more to expect from the one than
from the other.
If society were constituted as Ward Mc-
Allister describes it there would be a
serious truth in Mr. Roosevelt's generaliza-
tion. He knows, however, that it is not. He
knows that the rich people of the country
are not entirely given over to the sort of
fast-receding velvet and bullion ceremonies
which Europe has inherited from the middle
ages. It is true that a sturdy and vig-
orous Fourth Warder is a better citizen
than an idle, lounging, empty-headed snob,
but there are admirable examples of wealthy
men who enjoy the pleasures of society and
who are also men of affairs.
He has an active interest also in public ques-
tions and are personally interested in politics.

A Good Excuse Is Needed.

[Baltimore Sun.]
It is a notorious fact that Indian agents
and traders grow rich very fast, that the
wards of the nation are badly treated, and
that the country has not dealt honestly or
fairly with them. Ignorant and savage,
what can be expected of such natures but
to be treated as they are treated, and what
can they do but resort to craft? For this
instinctive conduct they are punished
severely, and they hear only of the crimes
of the plunderers and oppressors. It is natu-
ral for us to feel little sympathy for the
"red dogs." Perhaps had Sitting Bull been
treated less like a red dog and more like
a man, he would have made a different
feature in the history of his race. He is
dead now, and for the honor of our race,
religion and nation, we are more desir-
ing to persuade ourselves that he deserved
his fate. Make strong the indictment
against him, for there should be a good
reason for a great nation of 60,000,000—
prosperous, civilized, irresistible—who
crushes a little remnant of savages as poor
as beggars and helpless as slaves.

Paying a Heavy Bill.

[Boston Globe.]
But the public party, which sup-
ported McKinley in his attempt to wedge
the mercantile world into this situation, has
made the heaviest bill. The same haste
which did not give time to a reasonable
margin of time to release their goods from
bond is also responsible for the political
madness of saddling the bill upon consumers
just before the State and Congressional
elections, so that the tax had the effect of
producing an overwhelming rally at the
ballot boxes. The retribution which has
fallen upon the supporters of McKinley is a
severe one. The penalty which fell to the
mercantile world is a severe one too. On
the whole, it is a lesson in political history
which will not soon be forgotten.

Unfair to Women.

[New York Herald.]
The proposition brought forward in Eng-
land to abolish the right of action in breach
of promise cases—except when the plaintiff
shows actual pecuniary loss—does not com-
mend itself to any liberal or fair mind.
While it would cut off men from this re-
medy, it is aimed at women, since such ac-
tions are brought chiefly by them.
It is true that cases of this kind some-
times savor of a nuisance or an abuse.
But often they present an aggrieved wo-
man seeking the only redress open to her for
an injury.

A marital engagement is an agreement.
Why should not its breach be actionable as
well as the breach of a mercantile agree-
ment?
English law has never looked with any
special favor upon women. It was a time
when a wife had scarcely any legal rights,
and she has not yet wholly emerged
from that state of injustice.

American law is more just, more humane
to woman. The English proposition would
meet with little favor in this country.
Senator Stanford's Speech.
[Washington Post.]
Mr. Stanford, of California, addressed
the Senate yesterday at considerable length
upon his bill to provide the Government
with means for supplying the national
want of a sound circulating medium, or,
in other words, to issue a supply of money
substantially equal to the general demand.
With the general features of this measure,
which is, perhaps, better known as a land-
loan bill, the public is familiar, and the
Senator devoted his remarks largely to an
elucidation of the principle underlying
this legislation, and to what he conceived
would be the results of its practical appli-
cation.

Mr. Stanford's speech is certain to at-
tract wide attention, no matter how little
how much his financial views may be ap-
proved, for the reason that he is a man of
high and honorable standing, whose re-
markable success in the best demonstration
and an infallible test of his business abili-
ties, and whose political influence is no
more striking illustration can be found than
in the mastery with which he has held in
line the Republican party of his own State.

YARBROUGH'S "MILD BURLEY"
CIGARETTES DOES NOT MAKE YOU
SNEEZE.

RICHMOND SOCIETY.

Nothing to Do but Prepare for Santa
Claus.

Every season has its own particular at-
tractions and something to occupy our
time; but now it seems that there is very
little to which we can devote ourselves ex-
cept getting ready for Santa Claus. The
streets present a very busy aspect, pur-
chasers hurrying to and fro, with busy
minds and very light pocket-books won-
dering how they can manage to remember
each and all as they would like. The shop-
keepers have vied with one another as to
which should arrange the most attractive
windows for the pleasure of both old and
young. The general complaint is, "when we
go out on the street we never know when
to go home." Notwithstanding these many
ups and downs, the social world has found
time to enjoy itself in other ways.

On Monday night Miss Isabel Stacy, one
of Richmond's most attractive debutantes,
received at her home on Harrison street, be-
tween the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock. She
was assisted by Misses Lary and Annie
Williams. The house was beautifully
decorated with palms. Miss Stacy wore a
lovely gown of white silk and lace. All who
were present pronounced it as being one of
the most delightful entertainments ever
given in Richmond.

Notwithstanding the wretched state of
the weather, the Tuesday german was as
largely attended as usual. Mr. Held Hob-
son, with his usual tact and skill, led many
beautiful and graceful figures. Among
those present were the Misses Potts, Ryland,
Rutledge, Strother, Cameron, McIntosh,
Brown, Ferguson, Talbot, Williams, Ham-
mer, Gilderslave, Camm, and others.

Mrs. Ross, Mrs. McPhail, Mrs. Camm,
Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Haxall, Mrs. Charles
Smith, and Mrs. Donnan were the chap-
erons present.

The Friday Club had its last meeting be-
fore Christmas Friday night. Mr. George
Pegram led some of the most difficult and
beautiful figures. One of the most notice-
able features of the evening was the num-
ber of strangers present. They were re-
ceived with marked hospitality, and like all
others present, pronounced it as one of the
most pleasant evenings they had ever at-
tended. The ladies present were the Misses
Bright, Hutter, Myers, Boone, Gilderslave,
Day, Cune, Cunningham, Carmichael, Trigg,
White, Pleasant, Yandey, Talbot, Stacy,
Williams, and Cole. The chap-erons were:
Mrs. Donnan, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Pritchard,
Mrs. Tatum, and Mrs. Camm.

A large circle of friends col-
lected at Mrs. John H. Powell's to witness
the performance of a French play, under the
direction of Professor Jolie. Those that
look upon the scholars, and the shy
grace with which they made their first ap-
pearance to an audience was very charm-
ing. They were received with general de-
light, and many congratulations.

Miss Tinsley, of Macon, Ga., is the guest
of Mrs. Richmond Maury.

Miss Irene Lanchester, who has been at
school in Baltimore, will spend the holidays
at home.

Miss Caldwell is visiting Mrs. Ashby
Jones, 606 west Franklin street.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

"He That Neglects His Own Household Is
Worse Than an Infidel."
The chief feature in arranging a com-
fortable and elegant home is to amply sup-
ply it with handsome and excellent furni-
ture. This is something in which both the
ornament and the utility are combined. A
reporter for THE TIMES had the pleasure
yesterday to inspect the wonderful supply
of Fine Art Furniture at the elegant furni-
ture-rooms of Mr. Charles G. Jurgens, No.
323 east Broad street, corner of Fourth. He
was indeed forced to marvel at the magni-
tude of the stock of fine furniture placed at such
reasonable prices. Mr. Jurgens' stock of
furniture has on a special holiday attire,
and contains all of the latest designs in fine
art work.

ELIGANT NEW GOODS.
New goods for the last two months have
been pouring upon this already large stock
until it is indeed a mammoth furniture
house. Every conceivable and suitable
piece of furniture for either a handsome
office or a palatial residence, is to be found
in this array. The proprietor also offers
novelties in fancy goods, including rock-
ers, desks, tables, book-cases, wardrobes, rat-
tans and reed goods.

It is indeed interesting to examine the
unequalled goods in old oak, mahogany and
walnut, which is the result of greatest
efforts of his workmen's skill. Any of these
goods would be a valuable present for a
Christmas gift.

INTEREST TO BOARDERS.

If those who are now paying high board
bills could go and take a look at the rare
bargains to be found in this stock it would
save them both money and worry. It is a
rare opportunity to be seized and used
to a home. You need not longer live
in a dreary, desolate home. Take a few dol-
lars, go to Mr. Jurgens and make your home
comfortable and inviting.

RENOVATE YOUR HOME.

Mr. Jurgens not only can furnish his cus-
tomers with furniture, but is prepared to re-
novate their homes. He has a large stock of
carpets in such a successful manner that
they will afford you the same service as if
they were new goods.

Every housekeeper who has a nice home,
and takes a pride in it, should go and see
what is in store for them at Charles G. Jur-
gens', 323 east Broad street.

Music Boxes for Christmas.

What is more acceptable than a music
box? It requires no knowledge of music,
yet supplies the most exquisite and delicate
harmony of any instrument. It is likewise
within your means, for they range from 50
cents each to \$200. Fine music boxes can
be had for \$10 or \$15 playing four and six
airs. Call and see the only stock ever car-
ried in this city; over 100 boxes to select
from.
1005 Main street (opposite postoffice).

You often hear the expression: "I
can't think of a suitable Christmas
present." Now, if you will go to the
Singer Sewing Machine parlors, No.
205 east Broad street, and look at one
of these handsome, light-running ma-
chines, this problem would be solved at
once. For what could be more appre-
ciated by your mother, wife, sister
daughter or sweetheart than one of
these elegant machines?

Stop that constant hacking by removing
the irritation in the throat, and subduing any
cough that may exist there, by using
Dr. J. Jayne's Expecto-rant, a long-es-
tablished remedy for throat and lung troubles,
of fifty years' popularity.

All parties in want of toys should read
the advertisement of F. T. Phillips & Co.,
They have one of the largest and most com-
plete stocks in the city.

THE CHINA PALACE.

Our 20 Per Cent.
REDUCTION SALE
HAS BEEN

A GREAT SUCCESS.
Our trade has been tremendous. We have fulfilled every promise made. Our
patrons have been delighted. On

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22,

We shall display our Fine Goods, that is, Art, Bric-a-Brac and Decorated
Pottery, and Fine Dinner and Tea-Ware. Below we give you a few prices:

Fish sets that were \$75, now \$60.
Fish sets that were \$50, now \$40.
Fish sets that were \$25, now \$20.
Dinner sets that were \$150, now \$120.